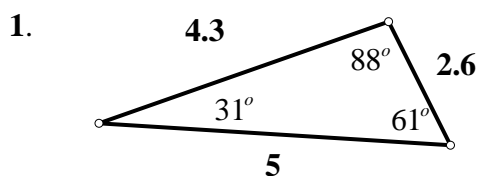


Unit 4 Worksheet 10 REVIEW PACKET

Directions: In the box provided next to each target section, put an (S) if you were able to complete the section by *yourSELF*, an (H) if you received a *minimal* amount of *HELP* from me, a classmate, or another source, or a (D) if you felt the section was *DIFFICULT* and required you to get *a lot* of help. This will help provide you by giving you feedback as to what topics you should be focusing on as you prepare for the test.

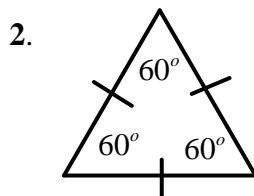
**TARGET 4A**

Classify each triangle by its sides and angles.



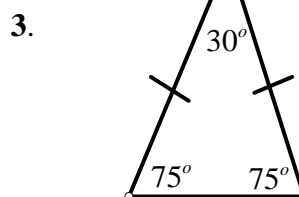
sides _____

angles _____



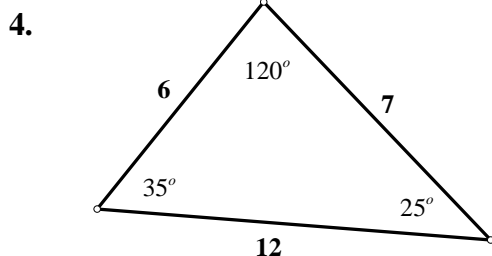
sides _____

angles _____



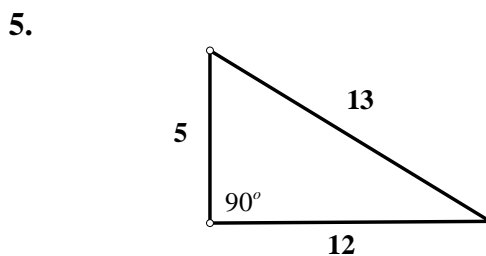
sides _____

angles _____



sides _____

angles _____



sides _____

angles _____

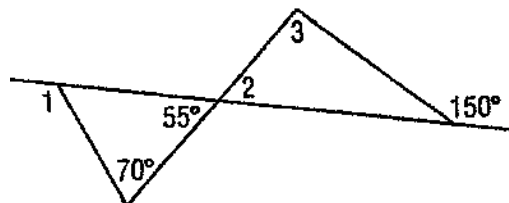
**TARGET 4B**

For #6-15, find the measure of the missing angle. Use the picture below for #6-8.

6. $m\angle 1 =$ _____

7. $m\angle 2 =$ _____

8. $m\angle 3 =$ _____



Use the picture at the right for #9-13.

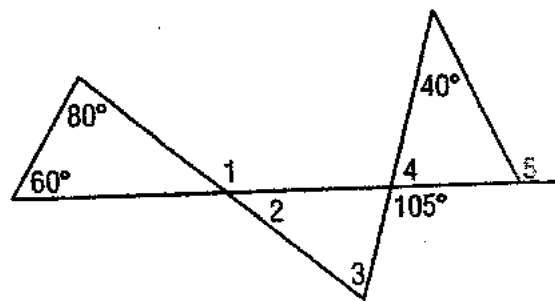
9. $m\angle 1 =$ _____

10. $m\angle 2 =$ _____

11. $m\angle 3 =$ _____

12. $m\angle 4 =$ _____

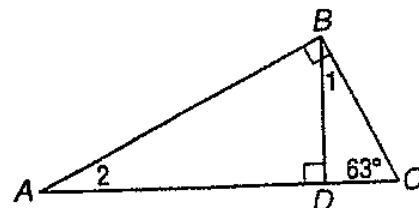
13. $m\angle 5 =$ _____



Use the picture at the right for #14-15.

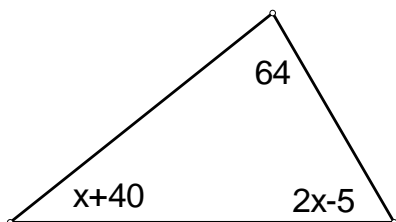
14. $m\angle 1 =$ _____

15. $m\angle 2 =$ _____



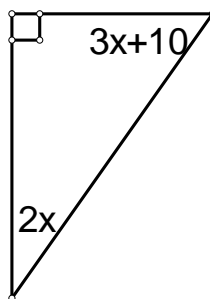
Solve for x for #16-17.

16.



x = _____

17.

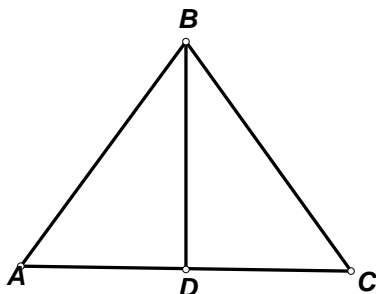


x = _____



TARGET 4C

18. Complete the following if $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle with $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$:



Name the legs of $\triangle ABC$ _____ , _____

Name the vertex angle of $\triangle ABC$ _____

Name the base angles of $\triangle ABC$ _____ , _____

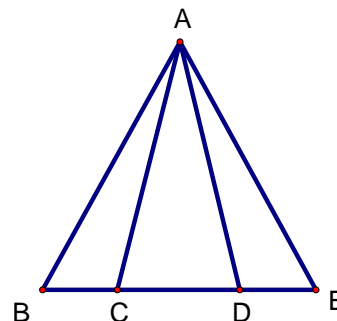
What do you know must be true of the base angles?

19. An isosceles triangle can be an equilateral triangle. True or False

20. An equiangular triangle can be isosceles. True or False

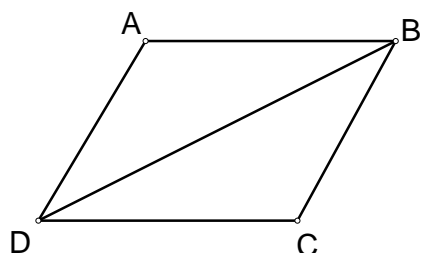
Name the corresponding sides or angles that must be congruent given the following. (HINT: If you are given sides – your answer should be angles and vice versa)

21. If $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{EA}$, then _____ \cong _____
22. If $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{DA}$, then _____ \cong _____
23. If $\angle B \cong \angle E$, then _____ \cong _____
24. If $\angle ACD \cong \angle ADC$, then _____ \cong _____



TARGETS 4D - 4G

25.

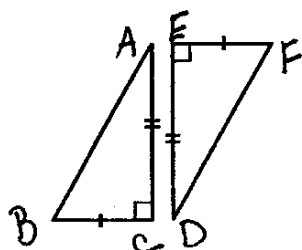


Which **angle** is included between \overline{AB} and \overline{BC} ? _____

Which **side** is included between $\angle C$ and $\angle BDC$? _____

For numbers 9 – 12, determine which method the triangles are congruent by and then finish the congruence statement.

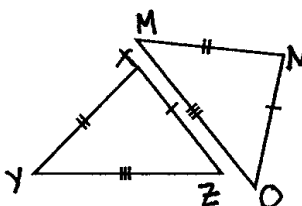
26.



SSS SAS ASA AAS HL

$\triangle ABC \cong$ _____

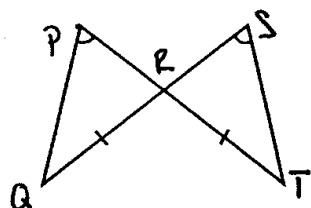
27.



SSS SAS ASA AAS HL

$\triangle XYZ \cong$ _____

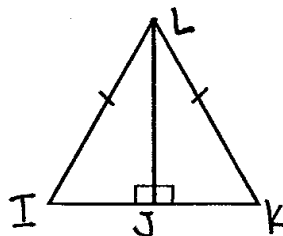
28.



SSS SAS ASA AAS HL

$\triangle PRQ \cong$ _____

29.

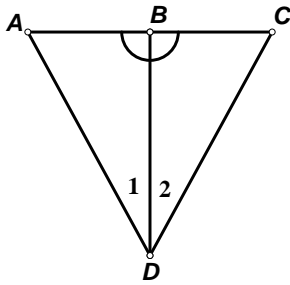


SSS SAS ASA AAS HL

$\triangle IJL \cong$ _____

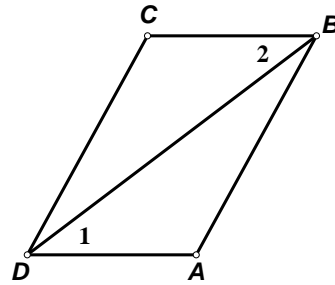
In order to use the postulate to prove the triangles congruent, what other piece of information do you need? (Note – do not state anything that can already be assumed from the picture!)

30.



ASA _____

31.



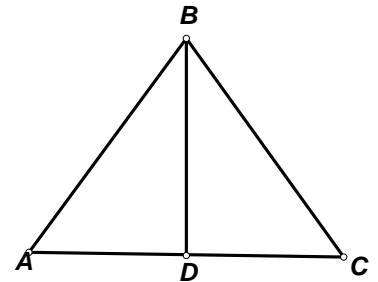
(Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$) AAS _____

32. What does CPCTC stand for? _____

What do you use it for? _____

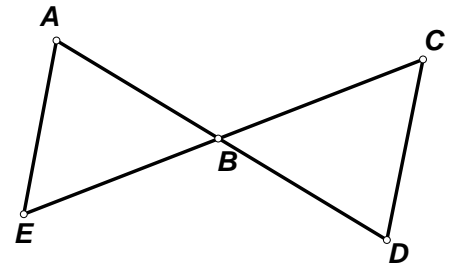
What must you do first before you use it? _____

33. **Given:** $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$
D is the midpoint of \overline{AC}
Prove: $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CDB$



Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$	2.
3.	3. Reflexive
4. $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CDB$	4.

34. **Given:** $\angle A \cong \angle D$
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DB}$
Prove: $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{DC}$



Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2.	2.
3. $\angle ABE \cong \angle DBC$	3.
4. $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle DCB$	4.
5.	5.